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Stedman's Definition

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Stedman's Medical Dictionary

leprosy (lep-ro-se)

1. A name used in the Bible to describe various cutaneous diseases, especially those of a chronic or contagious nature, which probably included psoriasis and leukoderma. 2. Hansen's disease [G. lepra, from lepros, scaly]

anesthetic l. a form of l. chiefly affecting the nerves, marked by hyperesthesia succeeded by anesthesia, and by paralysis, ulceration, and various trophic disturbances, terminating in gangrene and mutilation. Danielssen's disease, Danielssen-Boeck disease, dry l., trophoneurotic l.;

articular l. a late stage of anesthetic l. mutilating l.;

borderline l. a form of l. that is very unstable immunologically; the cutaneous nerves frequently present bacilli, but the lepromin test is usually negative; cutaneous lesions are comprised of flat bands or plaques. dimorphous l.;

dimorphous l. borderline l.

dry l. anesthetic l.

histoid l. a form of lepromatous l. with lesions microscopically resembling dermatofibromas or other spindle-celled tumors.

indeterminate l. a transitory form of l. in which the immunologic status is not yet formed, and the histologic and clinical features are not yet characteristic of any of the major types of l.

lazarine l. Lucio's l. [Lazarus, Biblical character]

lepromatous l. a form of l. in which nodular cutaneous lesions are infiltrated, have ill-defined borders, and are bacteriologically positive; the lepromin test is negative, i.e., the immunologic mechanism of the patient is not responsive to the Mycobacterium leprae infection.

Lucio's l. an acute form occurring in pure diffuse lepromatous l. presenting irregularly shaped, intensely erythematous, tender plaques, especially of the legs, with tendency to ulceration and scarring. lazarine l., Lucio's leprosy phenomenon;

macular l. a form of tuberculoid l. in which the lesions are small, hairless, and dry, and are erythematous in light skin and hypopigmented or copper-colored in dark skin.

Malabar l. elephantiasis

mouse l., murine l. rat l.

mutilating l. articular l.

nodular l. tuberculoid l.

rat l. a slowly but progressively fatal form of l. occurring in rats, caused by Mycobacterium lepraemurium; it appears in two forms, glandular and

musculocutaneous; causes induration, alopecia, and eventually ulceration.mouse l., murine l.;
smooth l. tuberculoid l
trophoneurotic l. anesthetic l
tuberculoid l. a benign, stable, and resistant form of the disease in which the lepromin reaction is strongly positive and in which the lesions are erythematous, insensitive, infiltrated plaques with clear-cut edges.nodular l.,
smooth l;

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Stedman's Medical Dictionary

tuberculosis (TB) (tu-ber-kyu-lo?sis)

A specific disease caused by the presence of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which may affect almost any tissue or organ of the body, the most common seat of the disease being the lungs; the anatomical lesion is the tubercle, which can undergo caseation necrosis; local symptoms vary according to the part affected; general symptoms are those of sepsis: hectic fever, sweats, and emaciation; often progressive with high mortality if not treated. Has in recent years proved to be an opportunistic infection of people with compromised immune systems, including those with AIDS. There is also a high incidence among IV drug abusers. [tuberculo- + G. -osis, condition]

acute t. a rapidly fatal disease due to the general dissemination of tubercle bacilli in the blood, resulting in the formation of miliary tubercles in various organs and tissues, and producing symptoms of profound toxemia. acute miliary t., disseminated t.

acute miliary t. acute t

adult t. secondary t

aerogenic t. infection with the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* spread by inhalation of infected droplets.

anthracotic t. pneumoconiosis

arrested t. healed t

attenuated t. a mild chronic form marked by caseous tubercles of the skin and the occurrence of cold abscesses.

basal t. t. of the basilar portions of the lungs.

cerebral t. 1. tuberculous meningitis 2. cerebral tuberculoma.

childhood t. initial (primary) infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, characterized by pneumonic lesions in middle parts of lungs, rarely cavitary, with rapid spread to lymph nodes in hilar and paratracheal areas; more often seen in childhood, but pattern is not limited to children.

childhood type t. primary t

cutaneous t. pathologic lesions of the skin caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. dermal t., t. cutis;

t. cu?tis cutaneous t

t. cu?tis follicula?ris dissemina?ta papulonecrotic tuberculid

t. cu?tis lupo?sa lupus vulgaris

t. cu?tis orificia?lis any tuberculous lesion in or about the mouth or anus. t. ulceroza;

t. cu?tis verruco?sa a tuberculous skin lesion having a warty surface with a

chronic inflammatory base seen on the hands in adults and lower extremities in children, with marked hypersensitivity to tuberculous antigens. See also postmortem wart.lupus papillomatosus, lupus verrucosus, tuberculous wart, verrucous scrofuloderma;

dermal *t. cutaneous t*

disseminated *t. acute t*

enteric *t.* a complication of cavitary pulmonary t. usually resulting from expectoration and swallowing of bacilli that then infect areas of the digestive tract where there is relative stasis or abundant lymphoid tissue. See also tuberculous enteritis.

exudative *t.* a stage of infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* causing severe edema and cellular inflammatory reaction without much necrosis or fibrosis.

general *t. miliary t*

healed *t.* a scar or a calcified, fibrous, or caseous nodule in the lung pleura, lymph node, or other organ, resulting from previous *t.* that has regressed; reactivation is possible. arrested t., inactive t.;

inactive *t. healed t*

miliary *t.* a general dissemination of tubercle bacilli with the production of countless minute discrete tubercles in various organs and tissues; evident in the lung as numerous tiny densities on the radiograph. general t.;

open *t. pulmonary t.*, tuberculous ulceration, or other form in which the tubercle bacilli are present in the excretions or secretions; in the lung, usually the result of cavity formation.

t. papulonecrot?ica papulonecrotic tuberculid

postprimary *t. secondary t*

primary *t.* first infection by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, typically seen in children but also occurs in adults, characterized in the lungs by the formation of a primary complex consisting of small peripheral pulmonary focus with spread to hilar or paratracheal lymph nodes; may cavitate or heal with scarring or may progress. childhood type t.;

pulmonary *t. t. of the lungs.*

reinfection *t. secondary t*

secondary *t. t.* found in adults and characterized by lesions near the apex of an upper lobe, which may cavitate or heal with scarring without spreading to lymph nodes; theoretically, secondary t. may be due to exogenous reinfection or to reactivation of a dormant endogenous infection. adult t., postprimary t., reinfection t.;

t. ulcero?sa t. cutis orificialis

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